THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

[1 *Dol.* 50 *Cts.* per Ann.] TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1799. [No. 1024.]

NEWPORT *(Rhode-Island)* Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

A SCHOOL-HOUSE

To be built in the Town of Newport, early the enſuing Summer, of the following Deſcription and Dimenſions, viz.

FORTY Feet long and 25 wide, 8 Feet of which to be taken off the Eaſt End for a Belfry, framed in the Body of the Building, with a Tower to riſe from the Belfry 8 Feet above a ſingle Pitch Roof, and to have a light airy Cupola, or Dome, upon the Top—the Poſts to be 13 Feet long—the Ceiling arched—the Sides, Ends and Roof, to be covered with Boards, or Plank, and ſhingled—the inſide ceiled with Boards from the Floor to the Stools of the Windows, and the inſide of the Belfry ceiled entirely with Boards—the Poſts and Windows caſed—a double Floor laid—4 battened Doors—3 Windows on each Side, 2 at the Eaſt, and 2 at Weſt End, all arched above, with Saſhes for 24 Lights 7 by 9 Glaſs, excluſive of the Arch, which is to be fixed and the Saſhes raiſed up and let down—a Cellar Door and Window-Frame.

Any Perſon who may incline to do the above Work, for which the Caſh will be paid, as ſoon as the Building is compleated, is requeſted to give his loweſt Terms in writing, ſealed up, within Four Weeks from the Date hereof, to either of the Subſcribers.

GEORGE GIBBS,
HENRY SHERBURNE,
JOHN BOURS,
WM. R. ROBINSON,
} *Committee.*

Newport, Feb. 18, 1799.

THE Subſcriber hereby informs his Cuſtomers and Friends in general, that he has completed his Mill, on the Road leading to Eaſton's Beach, with Three Pair of Stones.——All Grain brought to this Mill, after this Date, will be ground for Two Quarts per Buſhel, and the cloſeſt Attention paid to the Buſineſs, by the Public's humble Servant,

WILLIAM NAYLOR.

Newport, Feb. 19, 1799.

WE the Subſcribers being by the Hon. Town-Council of Exeter, appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of Dr. SIMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and being allowed until the 3d Day of September, 1799, for the Creditors to bring in their Claims, and alſo to make Diſtribution of the Deceaſed's Eſtate to the Creditors——We therefore, have appointed to attend for the aforeſaid Purpoſe, at the Houſe of Matthew Clark, in Exeter, on the ſecond Monday in April next, and the ſecond Monday in May next.

PARDON TILLINGHAST,
MATTHEW CLARK.

Thoſe Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make timely Payment, to that Obligation to the Creditors may be fulfilled.

ARTHUR SPRAGUE, *Adminiſtrator.*

Exeter, January 11, 1799.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, for the Town of Portſmouth, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of JOSEPH TAYLEUR, late of Portſmouth, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, hereby give Notice to Creditors to exhibit their Demands to either of us at our reſpective Dwelling, within Six Months after this Date, it being the Time allowed by ſaid Court of Probate for that Purpoſe.

WILLIAM ANTHONY,
HENRY LAWTON.

Portſmouth, Feb. 11, 1799.

REPORT

Of the SECRETARY *of* STATE, *on the Tranſactions relating to the United States and France, ſince the laſt Communications to Congreſs on that Subject.*

[*Continued from our laſt, and concluded.*]

WHEN the French Directory wiſhed to enlarge the field of depredations on neutral commerce, and on the 4th January, 1798, propoſed to the two councils, the project of the iniquitous law, "to declare to be good prize, every veſſel and her cargo, *to whomſoever belonging*, if any part of the cargo came from England, or her poſſeſſions"—there was a ready obedience. "The Directory think it urgent and neceſſary, to paſs the law." The plan of a decree is reported to the Council of Five Hundred on the 11th; and "urgency" being declared, is immediately and unanimouſly adopted. It goes to the Council of Ancients—that Council approves the act of "urgency"; and on the 18th of January, the project of the Directory becomes a law.

This law was neceſſary for the French government: ſo many American veſſels had been entrapped, by the Directory's decree of March 2, 1797, requiring the *role d'equipage*, that the reſidue were now generally provided with that paper: Some new pretext was therefore requiſite, for "fleecing" the people of the United States of their property; and an ordinance of one of the kings of France, made near a century paſt, having declared lawful prize, the veſſels and their cargoes, in which were found Engliſh merchandize "*belonging to enemies*,"—the Directory declare that the proviſions of this ordinance *ought to be extended*, to comprehend the veſſels and cargoes of *friends*; that is, of allied and neutral nations. The Directory knew that the United States, whoſe inhabitants were chiefly cultivators, required a greater ſupply of Engliſh manufactures than any other neutral country of equal population; and thoſe manufactures too, were, from the courſe of American commerce, combined with almoſt all our mercantile operations, and pervaded entirely our great coaſting trade. Hence it is evident, that this law was chiefly aimed at *them*.

It will be remembered alſo, that this law was paſſed, while our three Envoys were at Paris, where they had paſſed three months unheeded by the French government, except by its indignities—and when they had in vain ſolicited to be heard, on the juſt claims of our citizens, plundered and ruined under the former decrees of the Republic. This time was preferred, in order to add inſult to injury. The Envoys had firmly reſiſted her demands of loans and douceurs; and when ſpeaking of their *country*, dared to intimate that it was *independent*:—It was therefore requiſite, on the French ſyſtem, to "chaſtiſe," as well as to "fleece" it.

In cloſing this ſubject, it will be proper to notice an aſſertion of Mr. Talleyrand's, in a converſation with the Envoys, on the 2d March, 1798. In reply to ſome obſervations of his, reſpecting the proofs of friendſhip required by France from the United States, Gen. Pinckney obſerved, that the Envoys being in France, was a proof of the friendly diſpoſition of our government; and that while they were there, the French government had paſſed a decree for ſeizing neutral veſſels, having on board any article coming out of England; which in its operation would ſubject to capture all our property on the ocean.—Mr. Talleyrand replied, *that, "it was not particular to us, but was common to all neutral powers."* This aſſertion of Mr. Talleyrand is not true. Although the decree in its *terms* is *general*, and *applicable to all* the neutral powers, yet in its *operation it was not deſigned to be, and has not been ſo applied*—it has not touched a veſſel of Pruſſia. The motives to this exemption are obvious: France wiſhed not, by irritating Pruſſia to add to powerful a nation, and one ſo near at hand, to the number of her enemies, while her peace with Auſtria remained precarious. But this exemption of Pruſſian veſſels from the operation of a *general law*, merits particular notice. It demonſtrates, that there exiſts in the French republic a *diſpenſing power*—a power above the law—a power which can prevent its execution; and it is alike demonſtrable that this ſovereign controuling power can exiſt, and in fact does exiſt, in the Executive Directory. It might then, if the Directory deſired it, be exerciſed in the exemption of *American* as well as *Pruſſian* veſſels: but the Directory do not deſire it; we have not yet been ſufficiently "fleeced" and chaſtiſed."

Mr. Skipwith's letter of the 4th of Auguſt incloſed the decree of the Executive Directory already noticed, paſſed the 31ſt of July, reſpecting French depredations in the Weſt-Indies and on the coaſt of the United States. His letter of the 8th of Auguſt, incloſed Mr. Talleyrand's letter to him of the 6th, reſpecting that decree, in which it is plain that the miniſter ſuppoſed the world, and particularly the United States, will be amuſed by that illuſory device, and imagine that it was intended to ſtop abuſes, and give ſecurity to neutral commerce.

Mr. Skipwith's letter of the 22d of Auguſt covers another letter from Mr. Talleyrand, dated the 20th of Auguſt, in which he encloſes copies of two letters from the miniſter of marine reſpecting American ſeamen who had been impriſoned. When in July laſt an embargo was laid on the American merchant veſſels in the ports of France, the agents of the marine took out their crews, and threw them into priſon; thus hazarding the loſs of the veſſels, and injuring the men by confinement and the bad proviſions of their goals. Theſe ſeamen were ordered to be releaſed. The other letter from the miniſter of marine required that no injury ſhould be done to the ſafety and liberty of the officers and crews of American veſſels *found to be in order*, nor to paſſengers and other citizens of the United States having paſſports and protections.

The ſame letter from Mr. Skipwith incloſed the copy of a decree of the Directory paſſed the 16th of Auguſt, for taking off the embargo laid a month before on American veſſels.

The Decree itſelf occupies but two lines: but its preamble is extended, for the purpoſe of inſulting the *Government* of the United States, when an act of common juſtice was done to ſome of their *citizens*; by inſinuating that the *Government* was "abandoned to the paſſions of the Britiſh Cabinet?" This, however, is but the repetition of a calumny familiar in French diplomacy, reſpecting other nations as well as our own. Barras, Preſident of the Directory, in his valedictory addreſs to Mr. Monroe, declared that "France would not abaſe herſelf, by calculating the conſequences of the condeſcenſion of the American *Government*, to the ſuggeſtions of her former tyrants:" profeſſing, at the ſame time, great "eſteem for the American *people*." Mr. Adet had before charged the American *Government*, with a "*perfidious* condeſcenſion to the Engliſh;" and after making his laſt communications to the *Government*, he by their immediate publication under his orders, *appealed from the Government* to the *people* of the United States. Yet Mr. Talleyrand ſays, that the French Government has indeed "complained of the American government, but to the *Government itſelf*;" meaning to have it underſtood, though carefully avoiding the expreſſion, that it had complained to the *government alone*. With the like ſophiſtry he attempts to evade our well-founded alleganations, that the French government has made reproachful and injurious diſtinctions between the *government* and *people* of the United States, endeavouring to *ſeparate* the latter from the former. He ſays "it is utterly falſe, notwithſtanding the *public* and private inſinuations which have been made in private writings and in ſolemn acts, that the French Government has ever ſought to detach the people of the United States from the *Conſtitution they have given themſelves*." Such a charge againſt the French government has not, that I know, ever been made by the American government: but we have accuſed them, and *truly*, with endeavours to detach the people of the United States from the *government* choſen by themſelves to *adminiſter* that Conſtitution; and this the Miniſter does not attempt to deny. The Directory would perhaps be contented that the *people* ſhould retain the *forms* of "the Conſtitution they have given themſelves," and to which they are attached, provided they would elect to adminiſter it, men devoted to France, and ready to obey the intimations of her will. And becauſe the *people* have not been thus obſequious, but have dared to make a different Election,—the French government has expreſſed its "terrible" reſentments. Mr. Barlow has aſſured us, in the paſſage already cited from his letter, that for this ſingle act of the *people* of the United States, in exerciſing freely their right of election, the Directory paſſed a Decree, "which was meant to be little ſhort of a declaration of war;" by which it "was determined to *fleece* the people of their property:" certainly in expectation, that by touching their feelings in that "nerve," they would be induced, *in order to ſave their property*, to ſubmit implicitly to the government of France.——Failing in this attempt, the French government made another, in the decree of the 18th of January, 1798, which, though *general* in its *terms*, I have the ſun to have been levelled *directly* and *chiefly* at the commerce of the *United States*. And this at the time, (as I have before remarked) when three Envoys Extraordinary were waiting month after month, and moſt reſpectfully ſoliciting to be heard, and to enter on the diſcuſſion of all the ſubjects of difference between the two countries; and among theſe, on the French depredations on our commerce. Yet Mr. Talleyrand has the confidence to aſſert, and to Mr. Gerry too, one of thoſe Envoys, that the French government "never refuſed and never will refuſe to enter into diſcuſſion upon every proper ſubject of diſcuſſion." Does the Miniſter mean that *theſe depredations* are not "a proper ſubject of diſcuſſion?" Yes, with reſpect to a vaſt proportion of them. Mr. Y. his private agent, explicitly told our Envoys, that the condemnations of veſſels, for want of the "*role d'equipage*, were not to be queſtioned;" "that being a point, on which *Merlin*, while Miniſter of Juſtice, had written a Treatiſe, and on which the Directory were *decided*."

It is fit here to recollect another and a peremptory refuſal of the French government, "to enter into diſcuſſion" upon the ſubject of difference between France and the United States.

General Pinckney, appointed a Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the United States to the French republic, went to Paris in the autumn of 1796. There was at firſt (as in the caſe of the envoys extraordinary in 1797) a ſhew of receiving him: but ſoon the ſcene was changed; and he was not only refuſed a hearing, and after bearing ſhameful indignities, ordered to leave France; but the predeceſſor of Mr. Talleyrand, Charles De La Croix, in a letter to Mr. Monroe, intended to be communicated to General Pinckney, declared (being ſpecially charged to do ſo by the Directory, and Mr. De La Croix repeated the declaration to General Pinckney's Secretary) "That it will not acknowledge nor receive another Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the United States, until after the redreſs of the griefs demanded of the American government, and which the French republic has a right to expect from it." To this reſolution we have ſeen the Directory adhere, and we have alſo ſeen, in the demands made to our envoys extraordinary, as the *indiſpenſable preliminaries* to any negociation, what is meant by a "redreſs of grievances," prior to the reception of a miniſter from America; it conſiſted in a *douceur* for the pocket of the directors and miniſters—in the purchaſe at par of thirty-two millions of Dutch *ſecurities*, then worth but half that ſum; and in *loans* as immenſe and indefinite as their depredations on our commerce.

The ſame letter from the French miniſter De La Croix to Mr. Munroe, affords another proof of the aim and endeavours of the French government to *ſeparate* the people from the government of the United States. In the ſentence next following the above quoted paſſage, Mr. De La Croix ſays, "I pray you to be perſuaded, citizen miniſter, that this determination having become neceſſary, allows to ſubſiſt between the French republic and the American *people* the affection founded upon former benefits and reciprocal intereſts."

If I were to allow myſelf to make any further reflections on the conduct of France

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Mr. Skipwith's letter of the 22d of Auguſt covers another letter from Mr. Talleyrand, dated the 20th of Auguſt, in which he encloſes copies of two letters from the miniſter of marine reſpecting American ſeamen who had been impriſoned. When in July laſt an embargo was laid on the American merchant veſſels in the ports of France, the agents of the marine took out their crews, and threw them into priſon; thus hazarding the loſs of the veſſels, and injuring the men by confinement and the bad proviſions of their goals. Theſe ſeamen were ordered to be releaſed. The other letter from the miniſter of marine required that no injury ſhould be done to the ſafety and liberty of the officers and crews of American veſſels *found to be in order*, nor to paſſengers and other citizens of the United States having paſſports and protections.

The ſame letter from Mr. Skipwith incloſed the copy of a decree of the Directory paſſed the 16th of Auguſt, for taking off the embargo laid a month before on American veſſels.

The Decree itſelf occupies but two lines: but its preamble is extended, for the purpoſe of inſulting the *Government* of the United States, when an act of common juſtice was done to ſome of their *citizens*; by inſinuating that the *Government* was "abandoned to the paſſions of the Britiſh Cabinet?" This, however, is but the repetition of a calumny familiar in French diplomacy, reſpecting other nations as well as our own. Barras, Preſident of the Directory, in his valedictory addreſs to Mr. Monroe, declared that "France would not abaſe herſelf, by calculating the conſequences of the condeſcenſion of the American *Government*, to the ſuggeſtions of her former tyrants:" profeſſing, at the ſame time, great "eſteem for the American *people*." Mr. Adet had before charged the American *Government*, with a "*perfidious* condeſcenſion to the Engliſh;" and after making his laſt communications to the *Government*, he by their immediate publication under his orders; *appealed from the Government* to the *people* of the United States. Yet Mr. Talleyrand ſays, that the French Government has indeed "complained of the American government, but to the *Government itſelf*;" meaning to have it underſtood, though carefully avoiding the expreſſion, that it had complained to the *government alone*. With the like ſophiſtry he attempts to evade our well-founded allegations, that the French government has made reproachful and injurious diſtinctions between the *government* and *people* of the United States, endeavouring to *ſeparate* the latter from the former. He ſays "it is utterly falſe, notwithſtanding the *public* and private inſinuations which have been made in private writings and in ſolemn acts, that the French Government has ever ſought to detach the people of the United States from the *Conſtitution they have given themſelves*." Such a charge againſt the French government has not, that I know, ever been made by the American government: but we have accuſed them, and *truly*, with endeavours to detach the people of the United States from the *government* choſen by themſelves to *adminiſter* that Conſtitution; and this the Miniſter does not attempt to deny. The Directory would perhaps be contented that the *people* ſhould retain the *forms* of "the Conſtitution they have given themſelves," and to which they are attached, provided they would elect to adminiſter it, men devoted to France, and ready to obey the intimations of her will. And becauſe the *people* have not been thus obſequious, but have dared to make a different Election,—the French government has expreſſed its "terrible" reſentment. Mr. Barlow has aſſured us, in the paſſage already cited from his letter, that for this ſingle act of the *people* of the United States, in exerciſing freely their right of election, the Directory paſſed a Decree, "which was meant to be little ſhort of a declaration of war;" by which it "was determined to *fleece* the people of their property:" certainly in expectation, that by touching their feelings in that "nerve," they would be induced, *in order to ſave their property*, to ſubmit implicitly to the government of France.——Failing in this attempt, the French government made another, in the decree of the 18th of January, 1798, which, though *general* in its *terms*, I have ſhewn to have been levelled *directly* and *chiefly* at the commerce of the *United States*. And this at the time, (as I have before remarked) when three Envoys Extraordinary were waiting month after month; and moſt reſpectfully ſoliciting to be heard; and to enter on the diſcuſſion of all the ſubjects of difference between the two countries; and among theſe, on the French depredations on our commerce. Yet Mr. Talleyrand has the confidence to aſſert, and to Mr. Gerry too, one of thoſe Envoys, that the French government "never refuſed and never will refuſe to enter into diſcuſſion upon every proper ſubject of diſcuſſion." Does the Miniſter mean that *theſe depredations* are not "a proper ſubject of diſcuſſion?" Yes, with reſpect to a vaſt proportion of them. Mr. Y. his private agent, explicitly told our Envoys, that the condemnations of veſſels, for want of the "*role d'equipage*, were not to be queſtioned;—"that being a point, on which *Merlin*, while Miniſter of Juſtice, had written a Treatiſe, and on which the Directory were *decided*."

It is fit here to recollect another and a peremptory refuſal of the French government, "to enter into diſcuſſion" upon the ſubject of difference between France and the United States.

General Pinckney, appointed a Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the United States to the French republic, went to Paris in the autumn of 1796. There was at firſt (as in the caſe of the envoys extraordinary in 1797) a ſhew of receiving him: but ſoon the ſcene was changed; and he was not only refuſed a hearing, and after bearing a thouſand indignities, ordered to leave France; but the predeceſſor of Mr. Talleyrand, Charles De La Croix, in a letter to Mr. Monroe, intended to be communicated to General Pinckney, declared (being ſpecially charged to do ſo by the Directory, and Mr. De La Croix repeated the declaration to General Pinckney's Secretary) "That it will not acknowledge nor receive another Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the United States, until after the redreſs of the grievances demanded of the American government, and which the French republic has a right to expect from it." To this reſolution we have ſeen the Directory adhere; and we have alſo ſeen, in the demands it made to our envoys extraordinary, as the *indiſpenſable preliminaries* to any negociation, what is meant by a "redreſs of grievances," prior to the reception of a miniſter from America; it conſiſted in a *douceur* for the pocket of the directors and miniſters—in the purchaſe at par of thirty-two millions of Dutch *ſecurities*, then worth but half that ſum; and in *loans* as immenſe and indefinite as their depredations on our commerce.

The ſame letter from the French miniſter De La Croix to Mr. Munroe, affords another proof of the aim and endeavours of the French government to *ſeparate* the *people* from the government of the United States. In the ſentence next following the above quoted paſſage, Mr. De La Croix ſays, "I pray you to be perſuaded, citizen miniſter, that this determination having become neceſſary, allows to ſubſiſt between the French republic and the American *people* the affection founded upon former benefits and reciprocal intereſts."

If I were to allow myſelf to make any further reflections on the conduct of France

towards the United States, it would be to illustrate the truth of Mr. Barlow's assertion, *that the french government determined to fleece us*. If the French government "listened (as Mr. Talleyrand says it does) to nothing but justice," and really desired a conciliation, it would have proposed *fix some measure of satisfaction*, for the injuries it said it had received. Or if too proud to propose it, at least it would have prescribed to itself, some limit to *reprisals*: or, at any rate, it would have spurned us from its presence, when we respectfully presented ourselves, sought a reconciliation, and offered to make a just satisfaction for every injury we had committed. And if (as Mr. Talleyrand asserts) "the French government has not ceased to offer the exact justice it demands," it would also have permitted us to state our claims. But it would have been so easy to ascertain all the damages we had done; and their amount would have been so small; even if we agreed to pay for all English, Spanish and Dutch vessels brought by French cruizers into our ports, while all those nations were at war with France—a few of which the justice of the Federal Courts, *in vindication of the sovereignty of the United States*, rescued from the hands of the French Consuls, Agents, and Privateersmen; and if to that amount, we also added ten times the value of the miserable corvette Le Cassius, a vessel which had been unlawfully fitted out for war in the United States, but which has been the burthen of every note, from Adet's in 1795, to De la Croix's and Talleyrand's in 1796 and 1798, the amount of the whole, it was known, would be so *small*, the French government did not choose to have it *ascertained*: for then the injuries done by the French, to the commerce of the United States, must also have been examined and adjusted: and when adjusted, *payment* must have been made or stipulated: but in this, the French government, doubtless thought, "it would find only a real disadvantage:" the amount of its own demands deducted from those of America, would hardly seem to have diminished the latter.

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TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Department of State, January 18, 1799.

FREDERICK-TOWN, Feb. 13.

The manufacturing of arms for the service of the United States, is prosecuted in this town, with great assiduity, and much to the credit of the undertakers of the place. A few stands are already finished, and by good judges allowed equal to any European productions of the kind.

NORFOLK, February 7.

Verbal accounts from Richmond state, that the council had proceeded on the business of choosing a Senator in the room of Henry Tazewell, Esq; deceased; and that the votes were equally divided between Messrs. Nicholas and Breckenridge, of the house of delegates. It was further said, that some difficulty had arisen with respect to permitting the Governor to decide the question, as in such cases the *concurrence* of council is required.

This statement is just as we received it—Its authenticity is not entirely questionable.

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The Officers of the sloop of war Baltimore, we learn, have all resigned, except the first lieutenant, the lieutenant of marines, and the surgeon's mate, and have generally left the ship; and that the crew dissatisfied with their situation have mutinied, and refuse to obey the orders of the officers who remain. The vessel was lying when left by the sailing master, Captain Hodgkiss, who arrived yesterday, at Cranea island, from which they are determined not to stir until their grievances are redressed. In the mean time, they permit no boat to come along side with more than two persons in her. Both the officers and crew, it is said, are irritated at the dismissal of their first commander.

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The United States at this moment presents a spectacle the *most novel and interesting* that the world ever beheld. Europeans view it with *wonder* and *envy*:—Americans contemplate it with *exultation*. A young nation, not rising by gradual and successive steps, but attaining by a single manly effort, a high, respectable and influential rank among the empires of the world. But *yesterday*, and we were regarded with a *careless* and *contemtuous* eye.—the sport and shuttlecock of foreign intrigue—the mark for the finger of scorn. Our magnanimous forbearance and love of peace was construed into pusillanimity. Our commerce was the prey of every petty marauder, our flag humiliated, and our very harbours insulted. Disgrace and disaster awaited us abroad, and at home nothing was to be seen but indecision, imbecility and discontent. But what is the *picture this day* presents.—The honor of the American character vindicated—the base artifices of France laid open to the abhorrence of mankind and her perfidious designs completely frustrated. From being destitute of a single ship of war, we have now afloat 39 of various sizes, and in a few months shall have nearly as many more, and among the number six ships of the line! Meantime domestic enemies have been entirely baffled, and the government, except among the forests of Kentucky, or on the race grounds of Virginia, can count on the general affections and support of the American people.

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A French gentleman, agent from Guadaloupe, was landed at Cape May, and has since arrived in this city.

Mr. BUNELL, Toussaint's agent (not *Brunell*, as before published by mistake) continues still in town, and has succeeded so far in his negociations, that a gentleman has been nominated to go from hence, as our Consul-General, to St. Domingo.—*Aurora*

The Senate of the United States had yesterday under consideration the report on the lands in this State claimed by Connecticut—the conclusion of that business we have not learned.—*Ibid.*

February 20.

The brig Mercury, sailed from St. Thomas's under convoy of the Ganges, sloop of war, Capt. Tingey, with several others bound to the continent.

The Ganges since she left this port, has been cruizing in the neighbourhood of Cape Francois. She repaired to St. Thomas's for ballast, and has returned to her station.

During her cruize the Ganges fell in with the Surprize British frigate, of 36 guns, Capt. Phillips, who sent a boat with an officer on board, to demand of Capt, Tingey whether he had any British subjects on board the Ganges, and, if so, that they might be delivered up, and whether his men were supplied with protections. The officer also demanded a sight of Captain Tingey's commission.

Capt. Tingey answered, that he knew his men only as Americans, that *the American Flag was a sufficient protection for any person on board his ship*, and that if the commander of the frigate would persist in demanding a sight of his commission, he was determined, although he did not doubt his holding one, that he should first shew his own.

The British officer then returned to ship. Capt. Tingey, after having ordered his men to their quarters, communicated to them his determination which was received with three cheers. A boat shortly after returned from the frigate, with a polite message from Capt. Phillips, by his surgeon, apologizing for the misunderstanding which had taken place, and requesting a supply of medicine, which was complied with, and the business ended.

We have made every exertion to obtain Capt. Tingey's account of the above transaction, which we are informed is contained in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy; but owing to the late hour at which it was received, we have been unsuccessful.

From the 5th of October to the 26th Nov. last, 23 American vessels were carried into the single port of Basseterre Guadaloupe.

CONGRESS.

The following is the Message received from the President of the United States, on Friday last.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

IN pursuance of the request in your resolve of yesterday I lay before you such information as I have received touching a suspension of the arret of the French Republic communicated to your House by my message of the 28th of January last. But if the execution of that arret be suspended, or even if it were repealed, it should be remembered that the arret of the Executive Directory of the 2d of March, 1797, remains in force, the third article of which subjects explicitly and exclusively American seamen to be treated as pirates, if found on board ships of the enemies of France.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, Feb. 15, 1799.

Extract of a letter from Rufus King, Esq; Minister Plenipotentiary, &c. London, to the Secretary of State, dated 28th Nov. 1798.

ANNEXED I send you a copy of a note from Lord Grenville, respecting the French Arrette transmitted to you with my No. 9. A late French paper contained a second Arrette which postponed the execution of the first.

LORD GRENVILLE TO MR. KING.

THE undersigned his Majesty's Secretary of State for foreign affairs, has the honor of communicating to Mr. King, Minister Plenipotentiary for the United States of America, for the information of his government, that by a decree published officially at Paris, it appears to have been declared in the name of the French Directory that every person being a native of or originally belonging to any neutral countries, or to such as are in amity and alliance with the French Republic, who shall bear any commission under his majesty; or who shall form a part of the crews of any British ships of war or other vessels, should, on the proof of that fact alone, be considered and treated as a pirate, and that it has been ordered that this resolution shall be notified to the neutral powers and those in alliance with France.

Even this decree, contrary as it is to the usages of every civilized nation, cannot excite any surprize, as proceeding from those in whose name it has been published. To the different powers who are thus insulted, and whose innocent subjects are exposed to the most cruel treatment on the part of a government professing friendship or alliance with them, his Majesty must leave it to adopt such measures as they will without doubt, judge necessary, in the case of an outrage hitherto unexampled in the history of the world.

The King however feels that protection is also due from him to those who sail under his flag, either in his Majesty's ships of war or in other British vessels, his majesty has therefore not hesitated to direct it to be signified to the Commissary for French prisoners in Great-Britain that the first instance of the execution of this decree shall be followed by the most rigorous retaliation against the French prisoners whom the fortune of war has already, or may hereafter place at the king's disposal.

It would certainly never be but with extreme reluctance that the King could yield to the painful necessity of exposing so many unfortunate individuals to the fatal but inevitable effects of this atrocious decree; but his Majesty will have at least the satisfaction of feeling that nothing has been omitted on his part to prevent its execution and that the authors of it can alone be considered responsible for all its guilt and all its consequences.

GRENVILLE.

Downing Street, Nov. 27, 1798.

Mr. Lyon took his seat this day, in the House of Representatives—and immediately after,

Mr. Livingston presented a petition from a county in Vermont, against the Alien and Sedition bills.

NEW-YORK, February 21.

On the 8th inst. an elegant entertainment was given at the City-hall Charleston, to General Pinckney, late Envoy to France. The Hon. H. W. Saussure, the intendant, was President for the occasion. The company consisted of above 250 gentlemen.—Gov. Rutledge and Suite, were present.

In honor of General Pinckney, the Highland Reel, and "The Charleston celebration or Happy Return" was given by the Charleston Company of Commedians on the 9th inst. In the course of the evening a new Air called "Gen. Pinckney's March" was performed, with great applause.

From the Gazette of the United States.

The following memorandum politely handed me by Capt. Bainbridge of the Retaliation, will shew the degree of credit which ought to be attached to the letter of Desfourneaux:

"On the 5th January I waited on Gen. Desfourneaux: during the conversation I then had with him, he informed me, that affairs had been amicably settled between America and France. On inquiring the grounds of this information, he said Dr. Logan had arrived in America, and had terminated the dispute between the two countries. I observed to Desforneaux that I did not believe Dr. Logan was authorised by our Government to act in any official capacity in France. He said no, he was not from the government, but was a deputy from the people.—A sufficient evidence of his belief, that our government and people are divided.

"He mentions in his letter to the President, that he has sent home the Americans made prisoners previous to his arrival. I declare that great numbers of them continued to be made prisoners after his arrival, and that every vessel that was brought into the island of Guadaloupe previous to my departure, on the 18th January, was condemned, vessel and cargo, except one from New-Bedford, bound to Surinam, the trial of which was not decided.

WM. BAINBRIDGE."

Philadelphia, Feb. 18, 1799.

From CADIZ, Dec. 31.

Received by Capt. Waddell.

Lord St. Vincent's fleet had disappeared off Cadiz some time previous to her sailing, in consequeuce of which seven sail of Spanish ships of war, with several regiments of troops, and a French frigate, which had been laying two years in that port, availed themselves of the opportunity and proceeded to sea. It was said they were bound to Surinam.

The English fleet were seen from the Spanish towers, to enter the Streights.—They were supposed from the badness of the weather to be going to Gibraltar to rendezvous, from whence, in a short time, they would return to their former station.

There were several small French privateer boats in the harbour of Cadiz. The fear of being taken by the English cruizers prevented their molesting the outward-bound American vessels from that port, but they still continue their depredations from the neighbouring Spanish ports, Algesiras, Ceuta, &c.

About 6 leagues from Cadiz, Capt. Waddell saw two 74 gun ships laying too.

February 22.

The Swan sloop of war, has arrived in Hampton Roads. She sailed from Portsmouth the 20th Nov. with a fleet of 32 sail of American vessels for the United States, and was to touch at Falmouth for a number of others; but owing to a violent gale of wind she was prevented, and three days out parted company with the whole fleet, and saw nothing of them afterwards; many of them it is supposed put back.

There are two letters in town from officers on board the Ganges, relating the particulars of the transaction with the Surprize, British ship of war, as stated in this paper on Friday last. We mention this because the authenticity of the account has been questioned.

February 23.

The barque Anna Cecilia, arrived yesterdoy in 160 days from Riga, picked up the Capt. and crew of the schooner Sally, Capt. Peck, belonging to, and 7 days out from Boston, bound to St. Bartholomews. She met with a gale of wind which carried away her mast and bowsprit, and caused her to leak in such a manner, that she could not be kept free.

Translated from a late Paris Paper.

STILL-BORN INFANTS.

Doctor Herbolt, an eminent man-midwife, and a surgeon of division, at Copenhagen, has made the following important discovery:—That the cause of apparent death in still-born children, is their having the wind-pipe filled with water.

By the simple process of laying the infant in such a position as to procure a gradual and total discharge of the water, Dr. Herbolt has had the happiness to rescue in the proportion of twelve out thirteen of the innocents, fortunately submitted to his care.

TROY, (N. Y.) Feb. 5.

We are informed that a company of gentlemen in Philadelphia, principally Quakers men of respectability and property, have purchased the principal part of the village of Lunenburgh on the North River, opposite the city of Hudson; and that they intend

towards the United States, it would be to illustrate the truth of Mr. Barlow's assertion, *that the french government determined to fleece us.* If the French government "listened (as Mr. Talleyrand says it does) to nothing but justice," and really desired a conciliation, it would have proposed *fix some measure of satisfaction*, for the injuries it said it had received. Or if too proud to propose it, at least it would have prescribed to itself, some limit to *reprisals*: or, at any rate, it would have spurned us from its presence, when we respectfully presented ourselves, sought a reconciliation, and offered to make a just satisfaction for every injury we had committed. And if (as Mr. Talleyrand asserts) "the French government has not ceased to offer the exact justice it demands," it would also have permitted us to state our claims. But it would have been so easy to ascertain all the damages we had done; and their amount would have been so small; even if we agreed to pay for all English, Spanish and Dutch vessels brought by French cruizers into our ports, while all those nations were at war with France—a few of which the justice of the Federal Courts, *in vindication of the sovereignty of the United States*, rescued from the hands of the French Consuls, Agents, and Privateersmen; and if to that amount, we also added ten times the value of the miserable corvette Le Cassius, a vessel which had been unlawfully fitted out for war in the United States, but which has been the burthen of every note, from Adet's in 1795, to De la Croix's and Talleyrand's in 1796 and 1798, the amount of the whole, it was known, would be so *small*, the French government did not choose to have it *ascertained*: for then the injuries done by the French, to the commerce of the United States, must also have been examined and adjusted: and when adjusted, *payment* must have been made or stipulated: but in this, the French government, doubtless thought, "it would find only a real disadvantage:" the amount of its own demands deducted from those of America, would hardly seem to have diminished the latter.

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Mr. BUNELL, Touffaint's agent (not *Brunell*, as before published by mistake) continues still in town, and has succeeded so far in his negociations, that a gentleman has been nominated to go from hence, as our Consul-General, to St. Domingo.—*Aurora*

The Senate of the United States had yesterday under consideration the report on the lands in this State claimed by Connecticut—the conclusion of that business we have not learned.—*Ibid.*

February 20.

The brig Mercury, sailed from St. Thomas's under convoy of the Ganges, sloop of war, Capt. Tingey, with several others bound to the continent.

The Ganges since she left this port, has been cruizing in the neighbourhood of Cape Francois. She repaired to St. Thomas's for ballast, and has returned to her station.

During her cruize the Ganges fell in with the Surprize British frigate, of 36 guns, Capt. Phillips, who sent a boat with an officer on board, to demand of Capt, Tingey whether he had any British subjects on board the Ganges, and, if so, that they might be delivered up, and whether his men were supplied with protections. The officer also demanded a sight of Captain Tingey's commission.

Capt. Tingey answered, that he knew his men only as Americans, that *the American Flag was a sufficient protection for any person on board his ship*, and that if the commander of the frigate would persist in demanding a sight of his commission, he was determined, although he did not doubt his holding one, that he should first shew his own.

The British officer then returned to ship. Capt. Tingey, after having ordered his men to their quarters, communicated to them his determination which was received with three cheers. A boat shortly after returned from the frigate, with a polite message from Capt. Phillips, by his surgeon, apologizing for the misunderstanding which had taken place, and requesting a supply of medicine, which was complied with, and the business ended.

We have made every exertion to obtain Capt. Tingey's account of the above transaction, which we are informed is contained in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy; but owing to the late hour at which it was received, we have been unsuccessful.

From the 5th of October to the 26th Nov. last, 23 American vessels were carried into the single port of Basseterre Guadaloupe.

CONGRESS.

The following is the Message received from the President of the United States, on Friday last.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

IN pursuance of the request in your resolve of yesterday I lay before you such information as I have received touching a suspension of the arret of the French Republic communicated to your House by my message of the 28th of January last. But if the execution of that arret be suspended, or even if it were repealed, it should be remembered that the arret of the Executive Directory of the 2d of March, 1797, remains in force, the third article of which subjects explicitly and exclusively American seamen to be treated as pirates, if found on board ships of the enemies of France.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, Feb. 15, 1799.

Extract of a letter from Rufus King, Esq; Minister Plenipotentiary, &c. London, to the Secretary of State, dated 28th Nov. 1798.

ANNEXED I send you a copy of a note from Lord Grenville, respecting the French Arrette transmitted to you with my No. 9. A late French paper contained a second Arrette which postponed the execution of the first.

LORD GRENVILLE TO MR. KING.

THE undersigned his Majesty's Secretary of State for foreign affairs, has the honor of communicating to Mr. King, Minister Plenipotentiary for the United States of America, for the information of his government, that by a decree published officially at Paris, it appears to have been declared in the name of the French Directory that every person being a native of or originally belonging to any neutral countries, or to such as are in amity and alliance with the French Republic, who shall bear any commission under his majesty; or who shall form a part of the crews of any British ships of war or other vessels, should, on the proof of that fact alone, be considered and treated as a pirate, and that it has been ordered that this resolution shall be notified to the neutral powers and those in alliance with France.

Even this decree, contrary as it is to the usages of every civilized nation, cannot excite any surprize, as proceeding from those in whose name it has been published. To the different powers who are thus insulted, and whose innocent subjects are exposed to the most cruel treatment on the part of a government professing friendship or alliance with them, his Majesty must leave it to adopt such measures as they will without doubt, judge necessary, in the case of an outrage hitherto unexampled in the history of the world.

The King however feels that protection is also due from him to those who sail under his flag, either in his Majesty's ships of war or in other British vessels, his majesty has therefore not hesitated to direct it to be signified to the Commissary for French prisoners in Great-Britain that the first instance of the execution of this decree shall be followed by the most rigorous retaliation against the French prisoners whom the fortune of war has already, or may hereafter place at the king's disposal.

It would certainly never be but with extreme reluctance that the King could yield to the painful necessity of exposing so many unfortunate individuals to the fatal but inevitable effects of this atrocious decree; but his Majesty will have at least the satisfaction of feeling that nothing has been omitted on his part to prevent its execution and that the authors of it can alone be considered responsible for all its guilt and all its consequences.

GRENVILLE.

Downing Street, Nov. 27, 1798.

Mr. Lyon took his seat this day, in the House of Representatives—and immediately after,

Mr. Livingston presented a petition from a county in Vermont, against the Alien and Sedition bills.

NEW-YORK, February 21.

On the 8th inst. an elegant entertainment was given at the City-hall Charleston, to General Pinckney, late Envoy to France. The Hon. H. W. Saussure, the intendant, was President for the occasion. The company consisted of above 250 gentlemen.—Gov. Rutledge and Suite, were present.

In honor of General Pinckney, the Highland Reel, and "The Charleston celebration or Happy Return" was given by the Charleston Company of Commedians on the 9th inst. In the course of the evening a new Air called "Gen. Pinckney's March" was performed, with great applause.

From the Gazette of the United States.

The following memorandum politely handed me by Capt. Bainbridge of the Retaliation, will shew the degree of credit which ought to be attached to the letter of Desfourneaux:

"On the 5th January I waited on Gen. Desfourneaux: during the conversation I then had with him, he informed me, that affairs had been amicably settled between America and France. On inquiring the grounds of this information, he said Dr. Logan had arrived in America, and had terminated the dispute between the two countries. I observed to Desforneaux that I did not believe Dr. Logan was authorised by our Government to act in any official capacity in France. He said no, he was not from the government, but was a deputy from the people.—A sufficient evidence of his belief, that our government and people are divided.

"He mentions in his letter to the President, that he has sent home the Americans made prisoners previous to his arrival. I declare that great numbers of them continued to be made prisoners after his arrival, and that every vessel that was brought into the island of Guadaloupe previous to my departure, on the 18th January, was condemned, vessel and cargo, except one from New-Bedford, bound to Surinam, the trial of which was not decided.

WM. BAINBRIDGE."

Philadelphia, Feb. 18, 1799.

From CADIZ, Dec. 31.

Received by Capt. Waddell.

Lord St. Vincent's fleet had disappeared off Cadiz some time previous to her sailing, in consequeuce of which seven sail of Spanish ships of war, with several regiments of troops, and a French frigate, which had been laying two years in that port, availed themselves of the opportunity and proceeded to sea. It was said they were bound to Surinam.

The English fleet were seen from the Spanish towers, to enter the Streights.—They were supposed from the badness of the weather to be going to Gibraltar to rendezvous, from whence, in a short time, they would return to their former station.

There were several small French privateer boats in the harbour of Cadiz. The fear of being taken by the English cruizers prevented their molesting the outward-bound American vessels from that port, but they still continue their depredations from the neighbouring Spanish ports, Algesiras, Ceuta, &c.

About 6 leagues from Cadiz, Capt. Waddell saw two 74 gun ships laying too.

February 22.

The Swan sloop of war, has arrived in Hampton Roads. She sailed from Portsmouth the 20th Nov. with a fleet of 32 sail of American vessels for the United States, and was to touch at Falmouth for a number of others; but owing to a violent gale of wind she was prevented, and three days out parted company with the whole fleet, and saw nothing of them afterwards; many of them it is supposed put back.

There are two letters in town from officers on board the Ganges, relating the particulars of the transaction with the Surprize, British ship of war, as stated in this paper on Friday last. We mention this because the authenticity of the account has been questioned.

February 23.

The barque Anna Cecilia, arrived yesterdoy in 160 days from Riga, picked up the Capt. and crew of the schooner Sally, Capt. Peck, belonging to, and 7 days out from Boston, bound to St. Bartholomews. She met with a gale of wind which carried away her mast and bowsprit, and caused her to leak in such a manner, that she could not be kept free.

Translated from a late Paris Paper.

STILL-BORN INFANTS.

Doctor Herbolt, an eminent man-midwife, and a surgeon of division, at Copenhagen, has made the following important discovery:—That the cause of apparent death in still-born children, is their having the wind-pipe filled with water.

By the simple process of laying the infant in such a position as to procure a gradual and total discharge of the water, Dr. Herbolt has had the happiness to rescue in the proportion of twelve out thirteen of the innocents, fortunately submitted to his care.

TROY, (N. Y.) Feb. 5.

We are informed that a company of gentlemen in Philadelphia, principally Quakers men of respectability and property, have purchased the principal part of the village of Lunenburg, on the North River, opposite the city of Hudson; and that they intend

ſettling it with their families the enſuing ſpring. It is probable that a fear of the return of the dreadful malady which depopulated Philadelphia laſt fall, is among the objects which have induced theſe gentlemen to quit the banks of the Schuylkill, for a more healthy ſituation on the banks of the Hudſon.

Lunenburg is accommodated with a good harbour for ſhipping, and it is thought practicable, by cutting roads, to make it a market near twenty miles nearer for Schoharie, &c. than Albany now is; we may therefore contemplate its rapid growth in population and mercantile buſineſs.

HARTFORD, Feb. 18.

Upwards of Forty Thouſand Dollars have been ſubſcribed within the laſt ten days at the Bank in this City, towards the Five Millions of Dollars to be loaned to Government—and upwards of thirty thouſand more will be ſubſcribed in the courſe of the preſent week towards the ſame loan.

NEW-LONDON, February 18.

Yeſterday a ſloop belonging to Weſtport, (R. I.) bound to New-York, ran on Goſhen Reef in the ſnow ſtorm; knocked off her falſe keel, and throwed overboard 700 buſhels of barley, when ſhe was got off, and put into Mill-Stone Harbour.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.

Our wharves have not been ſo thin of ſhipping for ſeveral years as they now are. Thanks to the wiſdom of our government, which in granting permiſſion to arm, and affording naval protection, have encouraged them to whiten the ocean with their canvas.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 23.

The ſubſcription to the new loan of five millions, it is expected will exceed twenty millions. In this town 154,000 dollars were ſubſcribed, in Newport about 80,000, in Boſton more than 1500,000, and the Bank of Pennſylvania, we hear, was authorized to ſubſcribe 500,000 dollars.

NEWPORT, February 26.

IMPORTANT!

The following is extracted from the True American, printed at Philadelphia on Tueſday laſt:

"Our Readers will perceive in the Proceedings of the Houſe of Repreſentatives Yeſterday, an Aſſertion by Mr. Parker, that he was informed by a Member of the Senate, that the Preſident had nominated a new Miniſter to France. We took ſome Pains to learn the Truth of this, and are happy to have it in our Power to ſtate that the Preſident Yeſterday ſent a Meſſage to the Senate, in which he informed that Body, that it had been and ſtill was his Determination to adhere to his former Declararation of not ſending another Miniſter to France, unleſs he had Aſſurances of his being received as became the Repreſentative of a great, free, powerful, and independent Nation; but that as he had now received thoſe Aſſurances from the French Miniſter, through Mr. *Vans Murray*, our Miniſter at the Hague, he had nominated that Gentleman on the Part of the United States. The Preſident further mentioned in his Meſſage, that his Inſtructions to Mr. Murray ſhould be, *not to leave Holland until he received UNEQUIVOCAL Aſſurances that he would be properly received—and that a Minister equal in Dignity was appointed on the Part of the Directory to ſettle the exiſting Differences and conclude a Treaty.*"

On the 20th Inſt. in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, Mr. Bayard propoſed the following Reſolution to the Houſe:

"Reſolved, That Matthew Lyon, a Member of this Houſe, having been convicted of being a notorious and ſeditious Perſon, and of a depraved Mind, and wicked and diabolical Diſpoſition, and of wickedly, deceitfully and maliciouſly, contriving to defame the Government of the United States, and of having with Intent and Deſign to defame the Government of the United States, and John Adams, the Preſident of the United States, and to bring the ſaid Government and Preſident into Contempt and Diſrepute, and with Intent and Deſign to excite againſt the ſaid Government and Preſident the Hatred of the good People of the United States, and to ſtir up Sedition in the United States, wickedly, knowingly and maliciouſly, written and publiſhed certain ſcandalous and ſeditious Writings or Libels, be therefore expelled this Houſe."

Mr. B. ſaid, he had only to remark, that this Reſolution is copied from the Record of the Trial, which he had in his Poſſeſſion.

Mr. Nicholas ſaid, if this had been a candid Statement of the Buſineſs, he ſhould have been willing to have come to an immediate Vote upon it; but Words are introduced into this Reſolution which are Words of Courſe in every Indictment, which do not particularly belong to this Offence, and the Truth of which is never inquired into upon a Trial. As he wiſhed the Nature of the Offence to be clearly ſtated, he hoped the Motion would lie for the preſent.

Mr. Bayard obſerved, he had already ſaid, the Terms uſed were copied from the Record itſelf, and he did not think the Gentleman from Virginia had been wiſer than the law. He had himſelf no doubt that all the Charges in the Record are pertinent to the Subject, if not it would be extremely improper to introduce them. They are Charges upon which a Jury of the Country have decided.

Mr. Nicholas appealed to the Gentleman from Delaware, and to all other Gentlemen of the Law, who heard him, whether the Words here uſed, are not the mere Form of the Indictment, and unconnected with the Act here charged. He moved to adjourn, which motion was carried, without a Diviſion.

The Houſe of Aſſembly of New-York, on the 13th Inſt. came to a Reſolution, after a Diſcuſſion of two Days, that the Reſolutions of the Legiſlatures of Virginia and Kentucky againſt the Alien and Sedition Acts, are an unwarrantable Aſſumption of the Power of the General Government, and have a direct Tendency to deſtroy its Independence; they therefore diſclaim the Power ſo aſſumed by ſaid States.——The Legiſlatures of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and North-Carolina, have alſo come to the ſame Reſolution.

The Report of the Navy Committee to the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, is a very intereſting and important Document.—It appears from this Report, that the whole Expence of the Naval Eſtabliſhment has been more than ſaved in the Protection afforded to Commerce; the Sum of 9,500,000 Dollars has been ſaved in the Difference between the Rates of Inſurance at the Period when Commerce was unprotected, and the preſent—that Difference will appear from the following Statement—the firſt Column exhibits a View of the Rates of Inſurance outwards, before the Eſtabliſhment of the Navy and the arming of the Merchantmen—the ſecond exhibits the preſent Rates of Inſurance:

	per Cent.	per Cent.
To Ruſſia,	22½	12½
Sweden,	20	12½
Denmark & Hanſe Towns,	17½	10
Holland,	20	15
Great-Britain,	17½	10
Spain,	17½	12½
France,		
Portugal,	15	10
Morocco,	20	12½
Italy,	27½	17½
China and Eaſt-Indies,	20	10
Weſt-Indies,	17½	12½
Africa,	20	12½

The Legiſlature of New-Jerſey have agreed on an animated and reſpectful Addreſs to the Preſident of the United States.

APPOINTMENTS BY AUTHORITY.

RUFUS KING, Eſq; Miniſter Plenipotentiary for the ſpecial Purpoſe of negociating a Treaty of Amity and Commerce with the Emperor of all the Ruſſias.

WILLIAM SMITH, Eſq; Miniſter Plenipotentiary for negociating a Treaty of Amity and Commerce with the Sublime Ottoman Porte.

The Quantity of Flour exported from the Port of New-York during the firſt nine Months of the laſt Year (viz. from January to September, both incluſive) was 99,026 Barrels.

The Hon. JAMES SCHUREMAN of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, is appointed by the Legiſlature of New-Jerſey, a Senator in Congreſs, for that State, to ſupply the Vacancy occaſioned by the Reſignation of the Hon. Mr. Rutherford.

Twenty Paſſengers have arrived at Philadelphia, in the Brig Expreſs, from Cape-Francois, who were obliged by Gen. Touſſaint, to leave that Iſland.

An Act, further to ſuſpend the Commercial Intercourſe between the United States and France, and the Dependencies thereof, has paſſed both Houſes of Congreſs, and been approved by The Preſident.

The Memorials preſented to Congreſs for the Repeal of the Alien Act, have been referred to a *Select* Committee

Laſt Friday being the Birth-Day of Gen. WASHINGTON, was obſerved by the Citizens of this Town with the uſual Marks of Reſpect. The Artillery Company and Guards paraded, and went through the cuſtomary Evolutions and Firings.—At 12 o'Clock a Salute was fired from Fort Wolcott, and from the Ships Ruſſell and Hope, two Indiamen in the Harbour.—A ſplendid Ball was alſo given in Honor of the Day.

MARRIED.]—At Weſterly, Mr. WILLIAM GAVITT, to the amiable Miſs SARAH ADAMS, Daughter of Major W. Adams, of South-Kingſtown.

—Mr. AMOS CROSS to Miſs BETSY BARNES.

—Mr. JOSHUA VOSE, jun. to Miſs PRUDENCE WILCOX.

—Col. JOSEPH NOYES, jun. to Miſs BETSY BABCOCK.

—Mr. ASA NASH to Miſs ANN ROSS.

—At Philadelphia, Miſs MARGARET MASON, to JOHN BROWN, Eſq; Senator of the United States for Kentucky.

—In this Town, by the Rev. Mr. Thurſton, Mr. PELEG CRANSTON, to Mrs. FREELOVE YOUNG, Widow of the late Mr. Henry Young.

DIED.]—At New-Haven, Mr. SAMUEL GREEN, aged 56, Printer, and late co-Editor of the Connecticut Journal.

—At Montreal, on the 20th January, GABRIEL CHRISTIE, Eſq; General of his Britannic Majeſty's Forces, &c. &c. aged 79 Years.

—At Philadelphia, on the 18th Inſtant, Mrs. ELIZABETH ANTHONY, Widow of the late Joſeph Anthony, Eſq; Merchant, of that City.

—At New-York, on Friday the 18th inſt. in the 59th Year of his Age, GERARD BANCKER, Eſq; late Treaſurer of that State.

—At Sagg-Harbour (Long-Iſland) Capt. JOSEPH CONCKLING, a worthy and reſpectable Citizen of that Place.

—At Providence, Mr. JOHN HOPPIN, aged 93 Years.

—At Portſmouth, on Tueſday the 7th Inſt. Mr. THOMAS SHRIEVE, in the 77th Year of his Age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, Feb. 25.

ENTERED,	*From*
Brig Oliver, Metcalf,	Turks-Iſland
Ship Favourite, Swain,	Nantucket
Sloop George, Brown,	New-York
Schooner Curziah, Howard,	Ditto
Chance, Almer,	Demarara
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Fancy, Willcocks,	Stonington
Ship Ruſſell, Wood,	Batavia
Brig Lydia, Sprague,	Philadelphia
Sloop Ranger, Ambroſe,	Africa

For COPENHAGEN,

The SHIP
GEORGE & MARY,
Samuel Lawton, *Master*,
—She has the principal Part of her Cargo engaged, and will ſail in March.
——For Freight apply to
GIBBS & CHANNING.
Newport, Feb. 26, 1799.

JOHN & JAMES MUMFORD
Have for SALE, *at their* STORE, *Corner of the Ferry-Wharf Lane, Thames-Street,*
JAMAICA Spirits, Weſt-India Rum, Oil Proof Brandy, Holland Gin, Molaſſes, ſuperfine Flour, &c.——Alſo Raiſins, by Wholeſale and Retail, at a reaſonable Rate.
Newport, Feb. 25, 1799.

JAMES CENTER
INFORMS his Cuſtomers and others, that he has juſt received from Concord, and has for Sale, at his Shop oppoſite General Martin's, in Thames-ſtreet, Twenty Weight of good ONION SEED, warranted of the laſt Year's Growth.
Newport, February 25, 1799.

To SHIP-CARPENTERS.

FROM 20 to 30 good SHIP-CARPENTERS, are wanted immediately, to work upon the United States' Ship *ADAMS*, now building at Brooklyn, (L. I.) by JOHN JACKSON, Eſq;
WILLIAM E. SHEFFIELD,
Maſter-Builder.
☞ Good Encouragement will be given, to thoſe who apply within 20 Days.
Brooklyn (L. I.) 12th February, 1799.

WRITS for the Courts of Common Pleas—Executions—Juſtices Writs and Executions—(agreeably to the Form lately enacted in the Reviſion of the Laws) For Sale by the Printer hereof.

GIBBS & CHANNING
HAVE FOR SALE,
ST. Peterſburgh clean Hemp. Ruſſia and Ravens Duck, firſt Quality—Cordage and Cables of all Dimenſions—Ruſſia and Swedes Iron, flat and ſquare.
BY THE PACKAGE.
Sheetings; Platilles Royales; Brittanias; Rouens; Sileſias; Creas-a-la-Morlaix; Stripes and Checks; Dowlas; Oznabrigs; Ticklenburghs; Sailors blue and white Linen; Bedtickings; Linen for fine Shirts; Diaper; Heſſian and brown Rolls; Linen for Bags; blue Broadcloths; German Flannels and Serges; Stationary, and Glaſs Ware, calculated for the Weſt-India Market, and intitled to Drawback on Exportation.
New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Cargo, on ſhort Notice; Molaſſes; per Hogſhead; Holland Gin, per Pipe; 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glaſs; ſuperfine and fine Flour; Salt by the Quantity; Lead by the Ton.
Newport, 25th Feb. 1799.

DISTRICT OF RHODE-ISLAND.
TO WIT:

L. S. BE it remembered, That on the Twenty-fifth Day of January, in the 23d Year of the Independence of the United States of America, SAMUEL HOPKINS, D. D. of the ſaid Diſtrict, hath depoſited in this Office, the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor in the Words following, *to wit*:

"Memoirs of the Life of Mrs. *SARAH OSBORN*, who died at Newport, Rhode-"Iſland, on the ſecond Day of Auguſt, "1796, in the Eighty-third Year of her "Age, by Samuel Hopkins, D. D. Paſtor "of the firſt Congregational Church in "Newport."

In Conformity to the Act of the Congreſs of the United States, intituled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning by ſecuring the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of ſuch Copies, during the Times therein mentioned."

EDMUND T. ELLERY, *Clerk, of the District of Rhode-Island.*

A true Copy of Record,
Attest—EDMUND T. ELLERY, *Clerk.*

N. B. The above mentioned Book is to be ſold at the Bookſtore, of Mr. J. DENNISON, in Newport, where Subſcribers may call for their Books.

CARL EDMAN,
A NATIVE of Gothenburg, in the Kingdom of Sweden, about 66 Years of Age, formerly Commander of a Merchant Veſſel, has many Years been abſent, and ſaid to be ſomewhere in the United States. Any Information reſpecting him, whether he be alive or dead, will be thankfully received, by
CHARLES F. DEGEN,
{*Vice-Conſul of Sweden, for New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, and Rhode-Island.*
Boſton, January 31, 1799.

JOHN ADAMS,
LEATHER-DRESSER and GLOVER,
Reſpectfully informs the Public,
THAT he has removed from his Shop, in Tanner-ſtreet, to that formerly occupied by Mr. Azariah Albro, in Broad-ſtreet, at the Sign of the Buck and Gloves; where he continues to carry on the Leather-Dreſſing Buſineſs, in its various Branches.
He has conſtantly for Sale, Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves, of different Qualities, by the Dozen or ſingle Pair.—Alſo Deer Skins; white Calf and Lamb-Skins, for welting: Waſh-Leather, for Breeches Linings; Hat and Spinning Wool, of different Qualities, &c. &c.

ATENTION!
RENDEZVOUS for the Purpoſe of Recruiting a Company of ARTILLERIST and ENGINEERS, ſtationed at Fort-Wolcott, in Newport Harbour, is opened at Mr. HENRY SHEARMAN'S, on the Long-Wharf, where any Perſon deſirous of ſerving his Country will have an Opportunity to engage—The Term of Enliſtment will be 5 Years—Bounty given 12 Dollars——Monthly Pay to Artificers (ſuch as Carpenters, Wheelwrights, and Blackſmiths) 10 Dollars, per Month, Muſicians 6 Dollars, and Privates 5 Dollars—The Clothing is complete, Proviſions good, and a large Allowance—If unfortunately a Soldier ſhould get Sick, he will be healed free from Expence, and if wounded in the Service of his Country, will receive a Compenſation equal to his Diſability.
GOD BLESS THE PRESIDENT.
W. LITTLEFIELD,
Capt. Corps Artilleriſts and Engineers.
Newport, February 25, 1799.

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PROVIDENCE, Feb. 23.

The ſubſcription to the new loan of five millions, it is expected will exceed twenty millions. In this town 154,000 dollars were ſubſcribed, in Newport about 80,000, in Boſton more than 1500,000, and the Bank of Pennſylvania, we hear, was authorized to ſubſcribe 500,000 dollars.

NEWPORT, February 26.

IMPORTANT!

The following is extracted from the True American, printed at Philadelphia on Tueſday laſt:

"Our Readers will perceive in the Proceedings of the Houſe of Repreſentatives Yeſterday, an Aſſertion by Mr. Parker, that he was informed by a Member of the Senate, that the Preſident had nominated a new Miniſter to France. We took ſome Pains to learn the Truth of this, and are happy to have it in our Power to ſtate that the Preſident Yeſterday ſent a Meſſage to the Senate, in which he informed that Body, that it had been and ſtill was his Determination to adhere to his former Declararation of not ſending another Miniſter to France, unleſs he had Aſſurances of his being received as became the Repreſentative of a great, free, powerful, and independent Nation; but that as he had now received thoſe Aſſurances from the French Miniſter, through Mr. *Vans Murray*, our Miniſter at the Hague, he had nominated that Gentleman on the Part of the United States. The Preſident further mentioned in his Meſſage, that his Inſtructions to Mr. Murray ſhould be, *not to leave Holland until he received UNEQUIVOCAL Aſſurances that he would be properly received—and that a Minister equal in Dignity was appointed on the Part of the Directory to ſettle the exiſting Differences and conclude a Treaty.*"

On the 20th Inſt. in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, Mr. Bayard propoſed the following Reſolution to the Houſe:

"Reſolved, That Matthew Lyon, a Member of this Houſe, having been convicted of being a notorious and ſeditious Perſon, and of a depraved Mind, and wicked and diabolical Diſpoſition, and of wickedly, deceitfully and maliciouſly, contriving to defame the Government of the United States, and of having with Intent and Deſign to defame the Government of the United States, and John Adams, the Preſident of the United States, and to bring the ſaid Government and Preſident into Contempt and Diſrepute, and with Intent and Deſign to excite againſt the ſaid Government and Preſident the Hatred of the good People of the United States, and to ſtir up Sedition in the United States, wickedly, knowingly and maliciouſly, written and publiſhed certain ſcandalous and ſeditious Writings or Libels, be therefore expelled this Houſe."

Mr. B. ſaid, he had only to remark, that his Reſolution is copied from the Record of the Trial, which he had in his Poſſeſſion.

Mr. Nicholas ſaid, if this had been a candid Statement of the Buſineſs, he ſhould have been willing to have come to an immediate Vote upon it; but Words are introduced into this Reſolution which are Words of Courſe in every Indictment, which do not particularly belong to this Offence, and the Truth of which is never inquired into upon a Trial. As he wiſhed the Nature of the Offence to be clearly ſtated, he hoped the Motion would lie for the preſent.

Mr. Bayard obſerved, he had already ſaid, the Terms uſed were copied from the Record itſelf, and he did not think the Gentleman from Virginia had been wiſer than the law. He had himſelf no doubt that all the Charges in the Record are pertinent to the Subject, if not it would be extremely improper to introduce them. They are Charges upon which a Jury of the Country have decided.

Mr. Nicholas appealed to the Gentleman from Delaware, and to all other Gentlemen of the Law, who heard him, whether the Words here uſed, are not the mere Form of the Indictment, and unconnected with the Act here charged. He moved to adjourn, which motion was carried, without a Diviſion.

The Houſe of Aſſembly of New-York, on the 13th Inſt. came to a Reſolution, after a Diſcuſſion of two Days, that the Reſolutions of the Legiſlatures of Virginia and Kentucky againſt the Alien and Sedition Acts, are an unwarrantable Aſſumption of the Power of the General Government, and have a direct Tendency to deſtroy its Independence; they therefore diſclaim the Power ſo aſſumed by ſaid States.——The Legiſlatures of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and North-Carolina, have alſo come to the ſame Reſolution.

The Report of the Navy Committee to the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, is a very intereſting and important Document.—It appears from this Report, that the whole Expence of the Naval Eſtabliſhment has been more than ſaved in the Protection afforded to Commerce; the Sum of 9,500,000 Dollars has been ſaved in the Difference between the Rates of Inſurance at the Period when Commerce was unprotected, and the preſent—that Difference will appear from the following Statement—the firſt Column exhibits a View of the Rates of Inſurance outwards, before the Eſtabliſhment of the Navy and the arming of the Merchantmen—the ſecond exhibits the preſent Rates of Inſurance:

	per Cent.	*per Cent.*
To Ruſſia,	22½	12½
Sweden,	20	12½
Denmark & Hanſe Towns,	17½	10
Holland,	20	15
Great-Britain,	17½	10
Spain,	17½	12½
France,		
Portugal,	15	10
Morocco,	20	12½
Italy,	27½	17½
China and Eaſt-Indies,	20	10
Weſt-Indies,	17½	12½
Africa,	20	12½

The Legiſlature of New-Jerſey have agreed on an animated and reſpectful Addreſs to the Preſident of the United States.

APPOINTMENTS BY AUTHORITY.

RUFUS KING, Eſq; Miniſter Plenipotentiary for the ſpecial Purpoſe of negociating a Treaty of Amity and Commerce with the Emperor of all the Ruſſias.

WILLIAM SMITH, Eſq; Miniſter Plenipotentiary for negociating a Treaty of Amity and Commerce with the Sublime Ottoman Porte.

The Quantity of Flour exported from the Port of New-York during the firſt nine Months of the laſt Year (viz. from January to September, both incluſive) was 99,026 Barrels.

The Hon. JAMES SCHUREMAN of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, is appointed by the Legiſlature of New-Jerſey, a Senator in Congreſs, for that State, to ſupply the Vacancy occaſioned by the Reſignation of the Hon. Mr. Rutherford.

Twenty Paſſengers have arrived at Philadelphia, in the Brig Expreſs, from Cape-Francois, who were obliged by Gen. Touſſaint, to leave that Iſland.

An Act, further to ſuſpend the Commercial Intercourſe between the United States and France, and the Dependencies thereof, has paſſed both Houſes of Congreſs, and been approved by The Preſident.

The Memorials preſented to Congreſs for the Repeal of the Alien Act, have been referred to a *Select* Committee

Laſt Friday being the Birth-Day of Gen. WASHINGTON, was obſerved by the Citizens of this Town with the uſual Marks of Reſpect. The Artillery Company and Guards paraded, and went through the cuſtomary Evolutions and Firings.—At 12 o'Clock a Salute was fired from Fort Wolcott, and from the Ships Ruſſell and Hope, two Indiamen in the Harbour.—A ſplendid Ball was alſo given in Honor of the Day.

MARRIED.]—At Weſterly, Mr. WILLIAM GAVITT, to the amiable Miſs SARAH ADAMS, Daughter of Major W. Adams, of South-Kingſtown.

—Mr. AMOS CROSS to Miſs BETSY BARNES.

—Mr. JOSHUA VOSE, jun. to Miſs PRUDENCE WILCOX.

—Col. JOSEPH NOYES, jun. to Miſs BETSY BABCOCK.

—Mr. ASA NASH to Miſs ANN ROSS.

—At Philadelphia, Miſs MARGARET MASON, to JOHN BROWN, Eſq; Senator of the United States for Kentucky.

—In this Town, by the Rev. Mr. Thurſton, Mr. PELEG CRANSTON, to Mrs. FREELOVE YOUNG, Widow of the late Mr. Henry Young.

DIED.]—At New-Haven, Mr. SAMUEL GREEN, aged 56, Printer, and late co-Editor of the Connecticut Journal.

—At Montreal, on the 20th January, GABRIEL CHRISTIE, Eſq; General of his Britannic Majeſty's Forces, &c. &c. aged 79 Years.

—At Philadelphia, on the 18th Inſtant, Mrs. ELIZABETH ANTHONY, Widow of the late Joſeph Anthony, Eſq; Merchant, of that City.

—At New-York, on Friday the 18th inſt. in the 59th Year of his Age, GERARD BANCKER, Eſq; late Treaſurer of that State.

—At Sagg-Harbour (Long-Iſland) Capt. JOSEPH CONCKLING, a worthy and reſpectable Citizen of that Place.

—At Providence, Mr. JOHN HOPPIN, aged 93 Years.

—At Portſmouth, on Tueſday the 7th Inſt. Mr. THOMAS SHRIEVE, in the 77th Year of his Age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, Feb. 25.

ENTERED,	*From*
Brig Oliver, Metcalf,	Turks-Iſland
Ship Favourite, Swain,	Nantucket
Sloop George, Brown,	New-York
Schooner Curziah, Howard,	Ditto
Chance, Almer,	Demarara
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Fancy, Willcocks,	Stonington
Ship Ruſſell, Wood,	Batavia
Brig Lydia, Sprague,	Philadelphia
Sloop Ranger, Ambroſe,	Africa

For COPENHAGEN,

The SHIP
GEORGE & MARY,
Samuel Lawton, *Master*,

—She has the principal Part of her Cargo engaged, and will ſail in March.

——For Freight apply to
GIBBS & CHANNING.
Newport, Feb. 26, 1799.

JOHN & JAMES MUMFORD
Have for SALE, *at their* STORE, *Corner of the Ferry-Wharf Lane, Thames-Street,*

JAMAICA Spirits, Weſt-India Rum, Oil Proof Brandy, Holland Gin, Molaſſes, ſuperfine Flour, &c.——Alſo Raiſins, by Wholeſale and Retail, at a reaſonable Rate.
Newport, Feb. 25, 1799.

JAMES CENTER

INFORMS his Cuſtomers and others, that he has juſt received from Concord, and has for Sale, at his Shop oppoſite General Martin's, in Thames-ſtreet, Twenty Weight of good ONION SEED, warranted of the laſt Year's Growth.
Newport, February 25, 1799.

To SHIP-CARPENTERS.

FROM 20 to 30 good SHIP-CARPENTERS, are wanted immediately, to work upon the United States' Ship *ADAMS*, now building at Brooklyn, (L. I.) by JOHN JACKSON, Eſq;
WILLIAM E. SHEFFIELD,
Maſter-Builder.

☞ Good Encouragement will be given, to thoſe who apply within 20 Days.
Brooklyn (L. I.) 12th February, 1799.

WRITS for the Courts of Common Pleas—Executions—Juſtices Writs and Executions—(agreeably to the Form lately enacted in the Reviſion of the Laws) For Sale by the Printer hereof.

GIBBS & CHANNING
HAVE FOR SALE,

ST. Peterſburgh clean Hemp. Ruſſia and Ravens Duck, firſt Quality—Cordage and Cables of all Dimenſions—Ruſſia and Swedes Iron, flat and ſquare.

BY THE PACKAGE.

Sheetings; Platilles Royales; Brittanias; Rouens; Sileſias; Creas-a-la-Morlaix; Stripes and Checks; Dowlas; Oznabrigs; Ticklenburghs; Sailors blue and white Linen; Bedtickings; Linen for fine Shirts; Diaper; Heſſian and brown Rolls; Linen for Bags; blue Broadcloths; German Flannels and Serges; Stationary, and Glaſs Ware, calculated for the Weſt-India Market, and intitled to Drawback on Exportation.

New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Cargo, on ſhort Notice; Molaſſes, per Hogſhead; Holland Gin, per Pipe; 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glaſs; ſuperfine and fine Flour; Salt by the Quantity; Lead by the Ton.
Newport, 25th Feb. 1799.

DISTRICT OF RHODE-ISLAND.
TO WIT:

L. S. BE it remembered, That on the Twenty-fifth Day of January, in the 23d Year of the Independence of the United States of America, SAMUEL HOPKINS, D. D. of the ſaid Diſtrict, hath depoſited in this Office, the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor in the Words following, *to wit:*

"Memoirs of the Life of Mrs. *SARAH* "*OSBORN*, who died at Newport, Rhode-"Iſland, on the ſecond Day of Auguſt, "1796, in the Eighty-third Year of her "Age, by Samuel Hopkins, D. D. Paſtor "of the firſt Congregational Church in "Newport."

In Conformity to the Act of the Congreſs of the United States, intituled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning by ſecuring the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of ſuch Copies, during the Times therein mentioned."

EDMUND T. ELLERY, *Clerk,*
of the District of Rhode-Island.

A true Copy of Record,
Attest—EDMUND T. ELLERY, *Clerk.*

N. B. The above mentioned Book is to be ſold at the Bookſtore, of Mr. J. DENNISON, in Newport, where Subſcribers may call for their Books.

CARL EDMAN,

A NATIVE of Gothenburg, in the Kingdom of Sweden, about 66 Years of Age, formerly Commander of a Merchant Veſſel, has many Years been abſent, and ſaid to be ſomewhere in the United States. Any Information reſpecting him, whether he be alive or dead, will be thankfully received, by

CHARLES F. DEGEN,
Vice-Conſul of Sweden, for New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, and Rhode-Island.

Boſton, January 31, 1799.

JOHN ADAMS,
LEATHER-DRESSER and GLOVER,
Reſpectfully informs the Public,

THAT he has removed from his Shop, in Tanner-ſtreet, to that formerly occupied by Mr. Azariah Albro, in Broad-ſtreet, at the Sign of the Buck and Gloves; where he continues to carry on the Leather-Dreſſing Buſineſs, in its various Branches.

He has conſtantly for Sale, Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves, of different Qualities, by the Dozen or ſingle Pair.—Alſo Deer Skins; white Calf and Lamb-Skins, for welting: Waſh-Leather, for Breeches Linings; Hat and Spinning Wool, of different Qualities, &c. &c.

ATENTION!

RENDEZVOUS for the Purpoſe of Recruiting a Company of ARTILLERIST and ENGINEERS, ſtationed at Fort-Wolcott, in Newport Harbour, is opened at Mr. HENRY SHEARMAN'S, on the Long-Wharf, where any Perſon deſirous of ſerving his Country will have an Opportunity to engage—The Term of Enliſtment will be 5 Years—Bounty given 12 Dollars——Monthly Pay to Artificers (ſuch as Carpenters, Wheelwrights, and Blackſmiths) 10 Dollars, per Month, Muſicians 6 Dollars, and Privates 5 Dollars—The Clothing is complete, Proviſions good, and a large Allowance—If unfortunately a Soldier ſhould get Sick, he will be healed free from Expence, and if wounded in the Service of his Country, will receive a Compenſation equal to his Diſability.

GOD BLESS THE PRESIDENT.
W. LITTLEFIELD,
Capt. Corps Artilleriſts and Engineers.
Newport, February 25, 1799.

From the Gazette of the United States.

Mr. FENNO,

TO thoſe who have grown-up daughters, the rapid revolutions in dreſs, are as much to be deprecated as revolutions in government; the only difference appears to be, that in the one inſtance a man is reduced to poverty, by yielding to the unpardonable follies of his family—in the other, by the iron hand of power. As long as my daughters were ſatisfied with that dreſs, which is ſo admirably calculated to diſtinguiſh the ſexes, I experienced little or no inconveniences, in a pecuniary way, from a change of faſhions; for a few ſhillings, old gowns, caps and hats, were ſoon made to aſſume a new form. I wiſh I could ſay, that the preſent rage among the ladies of the *ton*, for equipping themſelves *a la mode de poſtillion*, had not ſubjected me to expences of a more ſerious nature. With a view, therefore, of ſhewing that this has really been the caſe, and that my complaints are well-founded, I have ſelected from ſome tradeſmens bills, lately preſented for payment, the following curious charges:

For cropping Miſs Maria,	£ 0	15
ditto Miſs Sally, -	0	15
ditto Miſs Peggy,	0	15
making 3 wigs for the young ladies, -	22	10
ditto 3 Crocodile boſoms for ditto, - -	12	0
ditto 3 Camperdown ſeats for ditto - -	6	
ditto 3 pair of Aboukin Hips for ditto, - -	6	
ditto 3 pair of Huzzar Boots for ditto, -	9	
ditto 3 Poſtillion Jockey-Caps for ditto, -	10	10
	£ 68	5

If I am aſked, Mr. Fenno, why I permit my family to indulge in theſe unbecoming and extravagant faſhions—I ſhall anſwer, that my domeſtic tranquility requires the ſacrifice—and that as long as the mothers exerciſe the power of the *Beys*, their daughters will feel diſpoſed to imitate the *Mamalukes*. It is whiſpered, that ſcymetars and whiſkers will ſoon become the *ton*.

A FATHER.

February 7.

C. FOWLER & Company,

Have for Sale at their Stores on Mr. Langley's Wharf.

BOURDEAUX, Alicant and Spaniſh Brandy—Jamaica Spirits—Weſt-India and New-England Rum—Beſt Holland Geneva—Madeira, Sherry, Liſbon, and Malaga Wines—Loaf, powdered and brown Sugars—Gunpowder Tea—Hyſon and Souſhong Do.—Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper and Pimento—Molaſſes—Chocolate—New-York Soap—freſh Raiſins—Starch—Negro Head Tobacco—Nails—Iron Shovels, and Window Glaſs.

Alſo, Ruſſia and Ravens Duck—Cordage—Red, green, and blue Morocco Skins—A freſh Supply of Superfine and Common FLOUR, in Barrels and Half-Barrels—and a few Barrels firſt Quality Cabin-Bread—The above Articles will be ſold at the loweſt Rates per Quantity, and on reaſonable Terms.

Newport, 11th February, 1799.

PURSUANT to the laſt Will and Teſtament of JOSEPH ANTHONY, Eſq; deceaſed, and by Virtue of a Letter of Attorney from the Executors to ſaid Will, the following real Eſtate of the ſaid Joſeph Anthony, deceaſed, will be ſold, viz.

A Lot of Land containing about Five and an Half Acres Meadow, adjacent to the Rope Walks of Francis Brinley, Eſq;—The ſaid Lot is not ſold at private Sale before the 2d March next, will then be ſold at Auction. For Terms apply to

GIBBS & CHANNING.

Newport, Feb. 2, 1799.

ALL Perſons having Demands againſt the Eſtate of Mr. SAMUEL G. BOWER, of this Town, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit them to either of the Subſcribers for Settlement; and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment.

SUSANNA BOWER, } *Adminiſtrators*
CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, }

Newport, February 5th, 1799.

ALL Perſons having Demands againſt the Eſtate of DAVID LOPEZ, late of Newport, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame for Settlement; and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make immediate Payment.

ISAAC LOPEZ, *Executor.*

Newport, Feb. 5, 1799.

JOHN BAKER

Reſpectfully informs the Public, that he continues his Buſineſs as uſual, and has for Sale, at his Store, formerly occupied by Mr. *Stephen Pierce*, at the Head of *Banister's* Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter-Caſk, and Gallon, 1ſt, 2d, and 4th Proof; Weſt-India Rum, by the Barrel or Gallon; New-England Rum by the Barrel or Gallon; Geneva by the Barrel or Gallon; Brown Sugar by the Barrel; White Spaniſh Flote Ditto; Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf; Flour by the Barrel, fine and ſuperfine; Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or lb; A general Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware; Liverpool Crockery Ware, conſiſting of beſt printed, enamel'd, pencil'd, and common Ditto; An elegant Aſſortment Morocco Shoes; Coarſe and fine Salt.

Alſo, a Variety of other Articles, in the Grocery Line, which he will diſpoſe of at a reduced Price for Caſh.

He wants a Quantity of good merchantable FLAX-SEED, for which Caſh will be given on Delivery.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

FOUR Hogſheads 3d Proof Antigua RUM.

Three Hogſheads 4th Proof Ditto,

Ten Quarter-Caſks choice Sherry WINE, genuine as imported, of the Vintage 1793.

One Butt of GENEVA, 1ſt Proof.

Inquire of SAMUEL LOPEZ, on the North Side of the Parade, next Door to Mr. *Charles Feke*.

Newport, February 11, 1799.

WINTER GOODS.

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM

Informs his Friends, That he has Received and juſt Opened, at his Store, oppoſite Mr. THOMAS GREEN'S,

A Large Aſſortment of GOODS:—Alſo, a freſh Supply of Engliſh Morocco SHOES.

RICE by the Caſk, or larger Quantity for Sale.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1799.

ROBERT LAWTON

Informs his Friends, Old Cuſtomers, and the Public at large, that he has juſt received, and has for Sale, as cheap as at any Store in Newport,

A FRESH Supply of ENGLISH GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, conſiſting of Superfine and Second Broadcloaths and Caſſimeres; a great Variety of Fancy Veſting; Coatings; Baizes; Flannels; Elaſticks and Plains; Calicoes and Chintzes; Sattins; Modes; Lutestrings; Tiffanies; Ladies Satin, Beaver, and common Hats; and a great Variety of other Articles.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1799.

To be Sold, by

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

JAMAICA SPIRITS, by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Weſt-India and New-England RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel; BRANDY and GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel; MOLASSES, of an excellent Quality, ſuitable for Retailing, by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Hyſon and Bohea TEA, by the Dozen, or Pound; FLOUR, BEEF, and RICE, by the Barrel, or Tierce; Meſs Pork by the Barrel; Pork 1½ Hog to the Barrel; Pork, 1 Hog to the Barrel; He can ſupply any Perſon, who may want to Purchaſe, a large or ſmall Quantity of Pork, of the above Deſcription; and alſo with a Quantity of Beef.

On COMMISSION.

Sundry Dwelling Houſes, ſituate in different Parts of the Town. Cheap for Caſh.

Alſo a Valuable Tract of Land, containing 282 Acres, on the Eaſt Part of Naſhtowanna Iſland, in the Vineyard Sound. Said Land is excellent for Grazing or Grain, has plenty of Meadow on it, is well watered, has fine fiſhing and fowling near it, and is a very ſuitable Place for a public Houſe, as it joins on Quicksett's Hole, where Veſſels frequently anchor in paſſing thro' the Sound.

He carries on the Baking Buſineſs in all its various Branches, and has on Hand, a Quantity of Ship and Cabin Bread, cheaper than any imported of equal Quality.—He gives the higheſt Price for Old Gold and Silver.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1799.

To be SOLD,

A VERY good SPINNET.—Inquire of the Printers.

Newport, 4th Feb. 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

THE FERRY on Eaſton's Point (commonly called the Point-Ferry) and the Ferry anſwering to it on Conanicut; together with the two Boats, the Wharves, Stores, Buildings, and Land belonging to them. At the Point-Ferry, there are two Wharves, with a Range of Stores on each of them, and a Ferry-Houſe, with a Garden belonging to it:—Alſo, a large Houſe-Lot, adjoining the Wanton-Eſtate, having a Front of 99 Feet, and being about 115 Feet in Depth.——On the Conanicut Side, beſides the Wharf, there is a large convenient Ferry-Houſe, lately built, and in perfect Repair, with Five Acres of good Land belonging to it. The above Property will be ſold upon reaſonable Terms, by

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Feb 12, 1799.

For Sale, by

BENJAMIN HILL,

On Capt. Caleb Gardner's Wharf,

FRESH Superfine and Common FLOUR.

Likewiſe good Freſh Pilot and Common SHIP BREAD, as cheap as any imported of equal Quality.

Newport, Feb. 26, 1799.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Reſpectfully informs his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC in general,

That he has just received, at his STORE, *oppoſite General MARTIN'S,*

A Beautiful Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to ſell very low.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his Cuſtomers, and requeſts a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1799.

BENJAMIN CHURCH & CO.

Have just received, and for Sale,

A FRESH Supply of excellent French and Spaniſh Brandy, 2d and 3d Proof; real Amſterdam Geneva; Jamaica Spirits; St. Croix and Antigua Rum and a few Puncheons of old Bengal Spirits, of a ſuperior Quality.

All of which will be diſpoſed of, on very low Terms, either by the Hogſhead or Barrel, or leſs Quantity, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſer.

Alſo Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Brown Sugar by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt or Dozen Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or Pound; and a Variety of other Articles in the Grocery Line.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1799.

SIMEON MARTIN

Has for Sale, for Caſh, or on a reaſonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Iſland,

GOOD retailing Surinam and Havanna Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead, Tierce or Barrel; old 3d Proof Windward-Iſland Rum; New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Barrel; brown and white Sugar, by the Barrel and Box; Coffee, by the Barrel; and St. Martin's, Rock Salt, by the Hundred Buſhels or leſs Quantity.

Newport, October 8, 1798.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN

HAS juſt received by the laſt Ships a Freſh Supply, and beautiful Aſſortment, of EUROPEAN GOODS, ſuitable for the preſent Seaſon, which he has for Sale, at a very reaſonable Advance, at his Shop in Thames-ſtreet, a few Doors below the Ferry Wharf.

Alſo for Sale, good coarſe ROCK SALT, by the Buſhel.

He gives the higheſt Price for FLAX-SEED that is clean.

All Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Dec, 4, 1798.

TO BE SOLD,

A Quantity of excellent COTTON, by the Bag or ſmaller Quantity.—Apply to

SAMUEL DAVENPORT.

Newport, Jan. 28, 1799.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE.

INVITES his Friends, old Cuſtomers and others, to his Shop, where a very handſome Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, juſt imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Caſh, as at any Store in the State.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1799.

THOMAS GREEN,

At the BUCK, near the Poſt-Market,

Having juſt Imported, a *Freſh Supply* of ENGLISH and INDIA

GOODS,

Has now on Hand, a very extenſive Aſſortment, which he is ſelling at the uſual Low Prices.——And,

N. B. While he feels very grateful to his good Cuſtomers, for paſt Favours, and begs a Continuance of the ſame, earneſtly entreats thoſe who are delinquent, in Town and Country, to diſcharge their reſpective Obligations.

☞ Home-made CLOTHS taken in Pay, as heretofore.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1799.

STEPHEN PIERCE,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready-made Colours; an Aſſortment of neat Gun-Locks and Braſs Furniture; Powder and Shot; a few Bags of Anniſeed; a Quantity of excellent Muſtard, in Bottles; a ſmall Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware, of ſuperior Quality; an Aſſortment of Crockery Ware; and a Quantity of excellent Spaniſh Segars.

Newport, Jan. 21, 1799.

FOR SALE,

BEST Engliſh GUN-POWDER, COARSE and FINE, per Hundred or leſs Quantity, by

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, January 21, 1799.

An ACT limiting the Time within which Claims against the United States, for Credits on the Books of the Treaſury, may be preſented for Allowance:

BE it Enacted by the Senate, and *House of Repreſentatives, of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled*, That all Credits on the Books of the Treaſury of the United States, for Tranſactions during the late War, which according to the Courſe of the Treaſury, have hitherto been diſcharged by iſſuing Certificates of regiſtered Debt, ſhall be forever barred and precluded from Settlement or Allowance, unleſs claimed by the proper Creditors, or their legal Repreſentatives, on or before the Firſt Day of March, in the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-nine.—And the Secretary of the Treaſury is hereby required, to cauſe this Act to be publiſhed, in one or more of the public Papers, of each State.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
President of the Senate, pro tempore

APPROVED, *July 9th*, 1798.

JOHN ADAMS,
PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES

TO BE SOLD,

A Dwelling-Houſe and about 16 Acres of good Meadow Land, lying in Newport, at the Head of Broad-ſtreet. For Particulars inquire of BENJAMIN GOULD, on the Premiſes.

Newport, Jan. 28, 1799.

THE higheſt Price, in Caſh given for clean Linen or Cotton RAGS, by the Printers hereof.

From the Gazette of the United States.

Mr. FENNO,

TO those who have grown-up daughters, the rapid revolutions in dress, are as much to be deprecated as revolutions in government; the only difference appears to be, that in the one instance a man is reduced to poverty, by yielding to the unpardonable follies of his family—in the other, by the iron hand of power. As long as my daughters were satisfied with that dress, which is so admirably calculated to distinguish the sexes, I experienced little or no inconveniences, in a pecuniary way, from a change of fashions; for a few shillings, old gowns, caps and hats, were soon made to assume a new form. I wish I could say, that the present rage among the ladies of the *ton*, for equipping themselves *a la mode de postillion*, had not subjected me to expences of a more serious nature. With a view, therefore, of shewing that this has really been the case, and that my complaints are well-founded, I have selected from some tradesmens bills, lately presented for payment, the following curious charges:

For cropping Miss Maria,	£	0	15
ditto Miss Sally, -		0	15
ditto Miss Peggy, -		0	15
making 3 wigs for the young ladies, -		22	10
ditto 3 Crocodile bosoms for ditto, - -		12	6
ditto 3 Camperdown seats for ditto - -		6	
ditto 3 pair of Aboukin Hips for ditto, - -		6	
ditto 3 pair of Hussar Boots for ditto, -		9	
ditto 3 Postillion Jockey-Caps for ditto, -		10	10
	£	68	5

If I am asked, Mr. Fenno, why I permit my family to indulge in these unbecoming and extravagant fashions—I shall answer, that my domestic tranquility requires the sacrifice—and that as long as the mothers exercise the power of the *Beys*, their daughters will feel disposed to imitate the *Mamalukes*. It is whispered, that scymetars and whiskers will soon become the *ton*.

A FATHER.

February 7.

C. FOWLER & Company,

Have for Sale at their Stores on Mr. Langley's Wharf.

BOURDEAUX, Alicant and Spanish Brandy—Jamaica Spirits—West-India and New-England Rum—Best Holland Geneva—Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, and Malaga Wines—Loaf, powdered and brown Sugars—Gunpowder Tea—Hyson and Soushong Do.—Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper and Pimento—Molasses—Chocolate—New-York Soap—fresh Raisins—Starch—Negro Head Tobacco—Nails—Iron Shovels, and Window Glass.

Also, Russia and Ravens Duck—Cordage—Red, green, and blue Morocco Skins—A fresh Supply of Superfine and Common FLOUR, in Barrels and Half-Barrels—and a few Barrels first Quality Cabin-Bread—The above Articles will be sold at the lowest Rates per Quantity, and on reasonable Terms.

Newport, 11th February, 1799.

PURSUANT to the last Will and Testment of JOSEPH ANTHONY, Esq; deceased, and by Virtue of a Letter of Attorney from the Executors to said Will, the following real Estate of the said Joseph Anthony, deceased, will be sold, viz.

A Lot of Land containing about Five and an Half Acres Meadow, adjacent to the Rope-Walk of Francis Brinley, Esq;—This Lot, if not sold at private Sale before the 23d March next, will then be sold at Auction. For Terms apply to

GIBBS & CHANNING.

Newport, Feb. 4, 1799.

ALL Persons having Demands against the Estate of Mr. SAMUEL G. FOWLER, of this Town, deceased, are requested to exhibit them to either of the Subscribers for Settlement; and those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment.

SUSANNA FOWLER, } *Admin'rs.*
CHRIST'R FOWLER, }

Newport, February 11th 1799.

ALL Persons having Demands against the Estate of Deacon JOSEPH TABER, late of Tiverton, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the Subscriber for Settlement; and all those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate Payment to

SAMUEL TABER, *Executor.*

Tiverton, Feb. 12, 1799.

JOHN BAKER

Respectfully informs the Public, that he continues his Business as usual, and has for Sale, at his Store, formerly occupied by Mr. *Stephen Pierce*, at the Head of *Banister's* Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter-Cask, and Gallon, 1st, 2d, and 4th Proof; West-India Rum, by the Barrel or Gallon; New-England Rum by the Barrel or Gallon; Geneva by the Barrel or Gallon; Brown Sugar by the Barrel; White Spanish Flote Ditto; Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf; Flour by the Barrel, fine and superfine; Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or lb; A general Assortment of Glass Ware; Liverpool Crockery Ware, consisting of best printed, enamel'd, pencil'd, and common Ditto; An elegant Assortment Morocco Shoes; Coarse and fine Salt.

Also, a Variety of other Articles, in the Grocery Line, which he will dispose of at a reduced Price for Cash.

He wants a Quantity of good merchantable FLAX-SEED, for which Cash will be given on Delivery.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

FOUR Hogsheads 3d Proof Antigua RUM.

Three Hogsheads 4th Proof Ditto,

Ten Quarter-Casks choice Sherry WINE, genuine as imported, of the Vintage 1793.

One Butt of GENEVA, 1st Proof.

Inquire of SAMUEL LOPEZ, on the North Side of the Parade, next Door to Mr. *Charles Feke.*

Newport, February 11, 1799.

WINTER GOODS.

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM

Informs his Friends, That he has Received and just Opened, at his Store, opposite Mr. THOMAS GREEN'S,

A Large Assortment of GOODS:—Also, a fresh Supply of English Morocco SHOES.

RICE by the Cask, or larger Quantity for Sale.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1799.

ROBERT LAWTON

Informs his Friends, Old Customers, and the Public at large, that he has just received, and has for Sale, as cheap as at any Store in Newport,

A FRESH Supply of ENGLISH GOODS, suitable for the Season, consisting of Superfine and Second Broadcloaths and Cassimeres; a great Variety of Fancy Vesting; Coatings; Baizes; Flannels; Elasticks and Plains; Calicoes and Chintzes; Sattins; Modes; Lutestrings; Tiffanies; Ladies Satin, Beaver, and common Hats; and a great Variety of other Articles.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1799.

To be Sold, by

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

JAMAICA SPIRITS, by the Hogshead or Barrel; West-India and New-England RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel; BRANDY and GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel; MOLASSES, of an excellent Quality, suitable for Retailing, by the Hogshead or Barrel; Hyson and Bohea TEA, by the Dozen, or Pound; FLOUR, BEEF, and RICE, by the Barrel, or Tierce; Mess Pork by the Barrel; Pork 1½ Hog to the Barrel; Pork, 1 Hog to the Barrel; He can supply any Person, who may want to Purchase, a large or small Quantity of Pork, of the above Description; and also with a Quantity of Beef.

On COMMISSION.

Sundry Dwelling Houses, situate in different Parts of the Town, Cheap for Cash.

Also a Valuable Tract of Land, containing 282 Acres, on the East Part of Naushawinna Island, in the Vineyard Sound. Said Land is excellent for Grazing or Grain, has plenty of Meadow on it, is well watered, has fine fishing and fowling near it, and is a very suitable Place for a public House, as it joins on Quickset's Hole, where Vessels frequently anchor in passing thro' the Sound.

He carries on the Baking Business in all its various Branches, and has on Hand, a Quantity of Ship and Cabin Bread, cheaper than any imported of equal Quality.—He gives the highest Price for Old Gold and Silver.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1799.

To be SOLD,

A VERY good SPINNET.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, 5th Feb. 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

THE FERRY on Easton's Point (commonly called the Point-Ferry) and the Ferry answering to it on Conanicut; together with the two Boats, the Wharves, Stores, Buildings, and Land belonging to them. At the Point-Ferry, there are two Wharves, with a Range of Stores on each of them, and a Ferry-House, with a Garden belonging to it:—Also, a large House-Lot, adjoining the Wanton-Estate, having a Front of 99 Feet, and being about 115 Feet in Depth.——On the Conanicut Side, besides the Wharf, there is a large convenient Ferry-House, lately built, and in perfect Repair, with Five Acres of good Land belonging to it. The above Property will be sold upon reasonable Terms, by

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Feb 12, 1799.

For Sale, by

BENJAMIN HILL,

On Capt. Caleb Gardner's Wharf,

Fresh Superfine and Common FLOUR.

Likewise good Fresh Pilot and Common SHIP BREAD, as cheap as any imported of equal Quality.

Newport, Feb. 26, 1799.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Respectfully informs his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC in general,

That he has just received, at his STORE, *opposite General* MARTIN'S,

A Beautiful Assortment of the most fashionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to sell very low.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1799.

BENJAMIN CHURCH & CO.

Have just received, and for Sale,

A FRESH Supply of excellent French and Spanish Brandy, 2d and 3d Proof; real Amsterdam Geneva; Jamaica Spirits; St. Croix and Antigua Rum and a few Puncheons of old Bengal Spirits, of a superior Quality.

All of which will be disposed of, on very low Terms, either by the Hogshead or Barrel, or less Quantity, as may best suit the Purchaser.

Also Molasses, by the Hogshead or Barrel; Brown Sugar by the Hogshead or Barrel; Bohea Tea, by the Chest or Dozen Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or Pound; and a Variety of other Articles in the Grocery Line.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1799.

SIMEON MARTIN

Has for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island,

GOOD retailing Surinam and Havanna Molasses, by the Hogshead, Tierce or Barrel; old 3d Proof Windward-Island Rum; New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel; brown and white Sugar, by the Barrel and Box; Coffee, by the Barrel; and St. Martin's Rock Salt, by the Hundred Bushels or less Quantity.

Newport, October 8, 1798.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN

HAS just received by the last Ships a Fresh Supply, and beautiful Assortment, of EUROPEAN GOODS, suitable for the present Season, which he has for Sale, at a very reasonable Advance, at his Shop in Thames-street, a few Doors below the Ferry Wharf.

Also for Sale, good coarse ROCK SALT, by the Bushel.

He gives the highest Price for FLAX-SEED that is clean.

All Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Dec. 4, 1798.

TO BE SOLD,

A Quantity of excellent COTTON, by the Bag or smaller Quantity.—Apply to

SAMUEL DAVENPORT.

Newport, Jan. 28, 1799.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Customers and others, to his Shop, where a very handsome Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, just imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Cash, as at any Store in the State.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1799.

THOMAS GREEN,

At the BUCK, near the Pro-Market,

Having just Imported, a *FRESH SUPPLY* of ENGLISH and INDIA

GOODS,

Has now on Hand, a very extensive Assortment, which he is selling at the usual Low Prices.——And,

N. B. While he feels very grateful to his good Customers, for past Favours, and begs a Continuance of the same, earnestly entreats those who are delinquent, in Town and Country, to discharge their respective Obligations.

☞ Home-made CLOTHS taken in Pay, as heretofore.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1798.

STEPHEN PIERCE.

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready-made Colours; an Assortment of neat Gun-Locks and Brass Furniture; Powder and Shot; a few Bags of Annifeed; a Quantity of excellent Mustard, in Bottles; a small Assortment of Glass Ware, of superior Quality; an Assortment of Crockery Ware; and a Quantity of excellent Spanish Segars.

Newport, Jan. 21, 1799.

FOR SALE,

BEST English GUN-POWDER, COARSE and FINE, per Hundred or less Quantity, by

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, January 21, 1799.

An ACT limiting the Time within which Claims against the United States, for Credits on the Books of the Treasury, may be presented for Allowance:

BE it Enacted *by the Senate, and House of Representatives, of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That all Credits on the Books of the Treasury of the United States, for Transactions during the late War, which according to the Course of the Treasury, have hitherto been discharged by issuing Certificates of registered Debt, shall be forever barred and precluded from Settlement or Allowance, unless claimed by the proper Creditors, or their legal Representatives, on or before the First Day of March, in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-nine.—And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby required, to cause this Act to be published, in one or more of the public Papers, of each State.

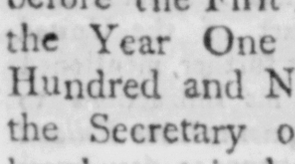
JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

APPROVED, *July 9th*, 1798.

JOHN ADAMS,
PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.

TO BE SOLD,



A Dwelling-House and about 16 Acres of good Meadow Land, lying in Newport, at the Head of Broad-street. For Particulars inquire of BENJAMIN GOULD, on the Premises.

Newport, Jan. 28, 1799.

THE highest Price, in Cash given for clean Linen or Cotton RAGS, by the Printer hereof.